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ABSTRACT

Data from a variety of sources confirmed that the opening of the 2001-2002 academic year brought a return to reduced appropriations for higher education and higher tuition increases. As the impact of the continued economic slowdown and the financial blows from the September terrorist attacks become known, policymakers continue to reduce budgets for education. The return to tight budgets and tuition hikes will collide with steady and significant enrollment increases over the next 10 years. The rate of tuition and fees at public 4-year institutions increased at a significantly higher rate than last year. And room and board charges increased at a full percentage point above the rate of increase for the previous year. Selected pieces of state legislation related to higher education tuition are reviewed, and other developments in state financial support of higher education are explored. It is apparent that two coming events will bring student finance issues into sharper focus: the 2002 elections and the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. Two appendixes list selected student charges at member institutions of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. (Contains 7 tables and 34 endnotes.) (SLD)

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Student Charges & Financial Aid

2001–2002

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January 2002

Student Charges Financial Aid

2001–2002

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Overview

The opening of the 2001-2002 academic year confirmed for public campuses nationwide that the unfolding economic slowdown signals a return to reduced appropriations and higher tuition increases.

As the impact of the nation's continued economic slowdown coupled with the financial blows from September terrorist attacks becomes known, federal and state policymakers continue to pare budgets—and expectations—for the year ahead. As a result, the news on the tuition and financial aid fronts is likely to get worse before it gets better. In some states, the fiscal situation is serious enough to warrant discussion of mid-year tuition increases to close higher education funding gaps.

Unfortunately, the return to tight budgets and tuition hikes will collide with steady and significant enrollment increases over the next decade. This confluence of trends will severely test state and federal commitments to higher education opportunity for the next several years.

Highlights

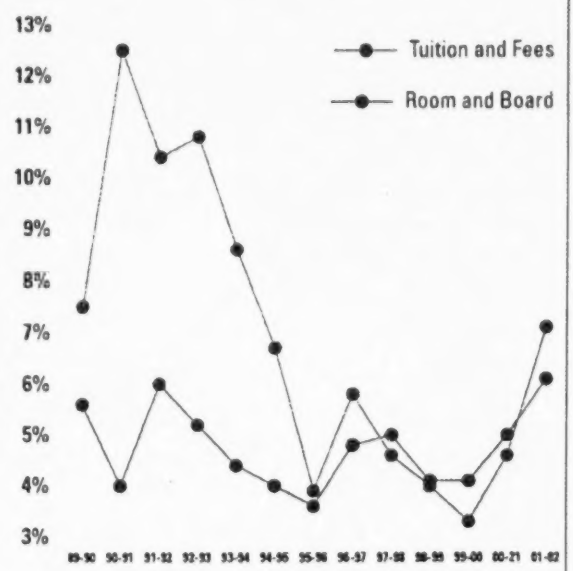
Tuition and Fees

The rate of tuition and fees at public four-year institutions increased at a significantly higher rate than last year (7.1 percent, compared with 4.6 percent for 2000-01).[1] This is the largest single- year increase in almost a decade. [see Figure 1]

Despite this increase, more than half of the states (30) reported undergraduate tuition and fee increases at or below the national average.[2]

Figure 1

Percentage Inceases in Student Charges, Public Four-Year Institutions, 1989-90 to 2001-02



Source: The College Board, *Trends in College Pricing 2001*.

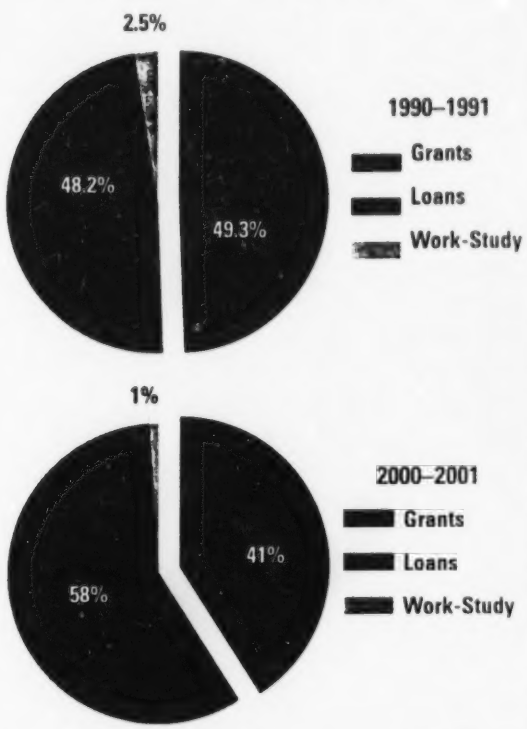
The majority (53.0 percent) of public four-year institutions still charge less than $3,500 for tuition and fees.

Room and Board

Room and board charges increased at a rate of 6.1 percent for 2001–02. This is a full percentage point above the rate of increase for the previous year (5.0 percent).[3]

Figure 2

Grants, Loans, and Work-Study as a Share of Total Aid, 1990-91 and 2000-01



Source: The College Board, *Trends in Student Aid, 2001.*

Trends and Indicators

Over the past few years, the cost of attending college as a percentage of family income has stabilized for those in the middle or high income brackets. The percentage of family income required remains particularly high for low-income families, for whom the cost of attending a public four-year institution represents almost 60 percent of annual income.[4]

Financial Aid

Financial aid to postsecondary students in the United States increased approximately 7.1 percent in current dollars between 1999-00 and 2000-01, growing to $74.0 billion. Federal and state aid expenditures increased 5.2 and 12.3 percent on the year, respectively. Institutional and other grant expenditures increased 9.0 percent between 1999-00 and 2000-01.[5]

Loans constituted 58 percent of all postsecondary student aid in 2000-01, while grants comprised 41 percent, and work-study accounted for 1 percent. This represents a significant shift from a decade earlier, when grants comprised 48 percent of aid and loans only 49 percent.[6] [see Figure 2]

State Policy

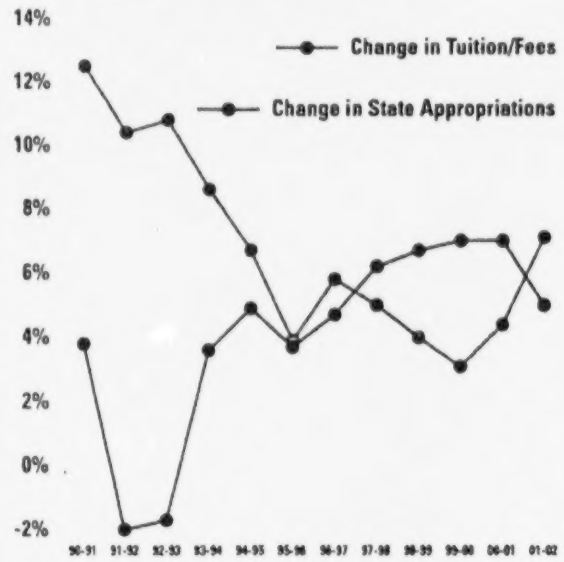
State appropriations for higher education increased 7 percent from FY2000 to FY2001, to $60.6 billion. Accordingly, the

five-year annual average increase in appropriations grew to 6.4 percent for the most recent period.[7] The economic downturn, however, is slowing appropriations and boosting tuition increases, thus underscoring the correlation between the two. [See Figure 3]

As states struggle to balance their Fiscal Year 2002 budgets and develop Fiscal Year 2003 budgets, students in many states are bracing for significant tuition hikes for the next academic year. In a handful of states, there is even the possibility of a mid-year hike during the current year.

Figure 3

Change in Resident Undergraduate Student Charges and State Appropriations, Public Colleges and Universities, 1990-91 to 2001-02



Sources: *The College Board; Grapevine* (Illinois State University)

Note: The 5 percent change in state appropriations noted for 2001-02 is based on an AASCU estimate.

Findings

Tuition and Fees

Average tuition and fees for resident undergraduate students at public four-year colleges and universities increased 7.1 percent from 2000-01 to 2001-02 ($3,514 to $3,763). [see Table 1] Resident undergraduate tuition at AASCU institutions rose 5.8 percent ($3,197 to $3,383) over this period [see Table 2], while resident undergraduate tuition at NASULGC institutions increased 7.6 percent ($3,765 to $4,053) over the same period. [see Table 3] All the increases significantly outpaced the national inflation rate as measured by the Consumer Price Index, which rose 2.7 percent from August 2000 to August 2001.

The one-year increase in tuition and fees for nonresident undergraduate students shows a similar pattern. Average tuition and fees for nonresident undergraduates rose 5.9 percent ($9,838 to $10,419) at all public four-year colleges and universities from 2000-01 to 2001-02. [see Table 1] At AASCU institutions, the increase totaled 4.9 percent ($8,646 to $9,066) over the period [see Table 2], while nonresident under-

Table 1

Selected Student Charges at Public Four-Year Institutions
Academic Years 2000-01 and 2001-02

	Number of Institutions	2000-01 Student Charges	2001-02 Student Charges	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Undergraduate					
Resident Tuition and Fees	458	$3,514	$3,763	$249	7.1%
Nonresident Tuition and Fees	457	$9,838	$10,419	$581	5.9%
Room and Board	396	$4,956	$5,259	$303	6.1%
Graduate—Master's					
Resident Tuition and Fees	389	$4,365	$4,675	$310	7.1%
Nonresident Tuition and Fees	387	$10,944	$11,698	$754	6.9%
Doctoral					
Resident Tuition and Fees	192	$4,486	$4,813	$327	7.3%
Nonresident Tuition and Fees	192	$11,350	$12,182	$832	7.3%

Source: *2001-02 College Board Annual Survey of Colleges* (data extracted from Standard Research Compilation files).

Notes:
- Data in this table are based on institutions that provided tuition and fee and full-time undergraduate enrollment data to the survey in the two year period.
- Average tuition and fees are weighted by full-time undergraduate enrollment.
- Room and board charges are weighted by an estimated number of undergraduates in on-campus housing.
- Insufficient data were available to calculate room and board charges at the master's and doctoral level.

graduate tuition at NASULGC institutions rose an average of 6.5 percent ($10,788 to $11,492) over the same period. [see Table 3]

Graduate tuition and fees posted similar one-year increases. Resident tuition and fees for master's students at public four-year institutions rose 7.1 percent ($4,365 to $4,675) from 2000-01 to 2001-02. [see Table 1] At AASCU institutions, the increase was 7.3 percent ($3,531 to $3,787) over this period. [see Table 2] For doctoral students, resident tuition and fees grew 7.3 percent at public four-year institutions ($4,486 to $4,813), and 7.9 percent ($3,590 to $3,874) at AASCU institutions. [see Tables 1 and 2] At NASULGC institutions, the average rate of increase for master's students was 6.6 percent ($4,973 to $5,302) and 6.6 for doctoral students ($4,984 to $5,312) over this period. [see Table 3]

From 2000-01 to 2001-02, two states (Massachusetts, and Virginia) posted decreases in their resident undergraduate tuition and fee rates. Tuition in the District of Columbia remained unchanged from the previous year. Another five states increased tuition at or below the rate of increase for the Consumer Price Index for Fiscal Year 2001 (2.7 percent). [see Table 4]

Just over half (52.8 percent) of public four-year colleges and universities charged less than $3,500 in resident undergraduate tuition and fees for 2000-2001. More than two-thirds of AASCU institutions (67.6 percent) charged less than $3,500 in resident undergraduate tuition and fees, and almost two-thirds (64.9 percent) of full-time

undergraduates at AASCU institutions paid less than $3,500 in resident undergraduate tuition and fees. [See Tables 5 and 6] For NASULGC institutions, just over half (52.8 percent) charge less than $3,500 in tuition and fees, and just over half (50.3 percent) of all full-time resident undergraduates at those institutions paid less than $3,500 in resident undergraduate tuition and fees. [see Table 7]

Room and Board

Room and board charges increased at a similar rate during this period. At public four-year institutions, average room and board rose from $4,956 in 2000-01 to $5,259 in 2001-02, a 6.1 percent increase. [see Table 1] AASCU institutions posted a one-year increase of 6.6 percent ($4,538 to $4,837), while NASULGC institutions posted an increase of 5.9 percent for the same period ($5,241 to $5,550). [see Tables 2 and 3]

Trends and Indicators

The annual tuition and fee increase of 7.1 percent in 2001-02 represents a significant increase over the previous year, for which the rate of increase was 4.6 percent at public four-year institutions. The 6.1 percent increase in room and board charges also represents an increase over the 5.0 percent increase of the previous year. [see Figure 1]

From 1990-91 to 2001-02, tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities increased 48.4 percent (from $2,529 to $3,754) in constant (infla-

Table 2

Selected Student Charges at AASCU Institutions, Academic Years 2000–01 and 2001–02

	Number of Institutions	2000–01 Student Charges	2001-02 Student Charges	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Undergraduate					
Resident Tuition and Fees	324	$3,197	$3,383	$186	5.8%
Nonresident Tuition and Fees	324	$8,646	$9,066	$420	4.9%
Room and Board	279	$4,538	$4,837	$299	6.6%
Graduate — Master's					
Resident Tuition and Fees	276	$3,531	$3,787	$256	7.3%
Nonresident Tuition and Fees	274	$8,995	$9,499	$504	5.6%
Doctoral					
Resident Tuition and Fees	94	$3,590	$3,874	$284	7.9%
Nonresident Tuition and Fees	94	$9,537	$10,167	$630	6.6%

Source: *2001-02 College Board Annual Survey of Colleges* (data extracted from Standard Research Compilation files).

Notes:
- Results include student charges data for Howard University which is an AASCU member institution but is not classified as public four-year institution by the National Center for Education Statistics.
- Data in this table based on AASCU institutions that provided tuition and fee and full-time undergraduate enrollment data to the survey in the two year period.
- Average tuition and fees are weighted by full-time undergraduate enrollment.
- Room and board charges are weighted by an estimated number of undergraduates in on-campus housing.
- Insufficient data were available to calculate room and board charges at the master's and doctoral level.

Table 3

Selected Student Charges at NASULGC Institutions, Academic Years 2000–01 and 2001–02

	Number of Institutions	2000–01 Student Charges	2001–02 Student Charges	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Undergraduate					
Resident Tuition and Fees	155	$3,765	$4,053	$288	7.6%
Nonresident Tuition and Fees	154	$10,788	$11,492	$704	6.5%
Room and Board	146	$5,241	$5,550	$309	5.9%
Graduate—Master's					
Resident Tuition and Fees	152	$4,973	$5,302	$329	6.6%
Nonresident Tuition and Fees	150	$11,545	$12,415	$870	7.5%
Doctoral					
Resident Tuition and Fees	137	$4,984	$5,312	$328	6.6%
Nonresident Tuition and Fees	136	$11,575	$12,504	$929	8.0%

Source: *2001-02 College Board Annual Survey of Colleges* (data extracted from Standard Research Compilation files).

Notes:
- Results include student charges data for Tuskegee University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which are NASULGC member institutions but are not classified as public four-year institutions by the National Center for Education Statistics.
- Data in this table based on NASULGC institutions that provided tuition and fee and full-time undergraduate enrollment data to the survey in the two year period.
- Average tuition and fees are weighted by full-time undergraduate enrollment.
- Room and board charges are weighted by an estimated number of undergraduates in on-campus housing.
- Insufficient data were available to calculate room and board charges at the master's and doctoral level.

tion-adjusted) dollars. Tuition and fees at private four-year institutions rose 38.3 percent (from $12,380 to $17,123) in constant dollars during the same period.[8]

Room and board charges at public four-year institutions rose 21.8 percent in constant dollars between 1990-91 and 2001-02, increasing from $4,070 to $4,956. Room and board charges at private institutions rose 19.3 percent in constant dollars during the same period, from $4,782 to $5,704.[9]

The price of college attendance at four-year public institutions, as a percentage of family income, remains stable. This percentage has held relatively steady for middle and high-income families since the early 1980s. However, student charges as a percentage of family income escalated significantly for low-income families throughout the 1980s and 1990s.[10]

Analysis and Policy Implications

State Policy Developments

With the economy down and state budgets in limbo, tuition limitation and reduction has quickly slipped from the radar screens of many governors and lawmakers. In fact, a number of policymakers may even be looking to tuition as an "escape valve" from mounting fiscal pressures, as an analyst from the National Conference of State

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Legislatures recently stated that, "There is often widespread bipartisan support for K to 12 . . . [M]ost policymakers look at tuition as an additional way to fund higher education."[11] Accordingly, tuition-setting authority is likely to be an issue that surfaces in a number of statehouses this year.

Moreover, as campuses grapple with rising costs in areas such as health care, technology infrastructure, and energy supply, student fees may once again become an issue of contention. Finally, tighter budgets are likely to focus even more attention on tuition rates for nonresident students, as policymakers continue to push for rates for these students that cover the full cost of their instruction.

Selected 2001 Tuition Legislation

Tuition—Setting Authority

Connecticut—Lawmakers considered, but did not pass, a measure that would have required approval of the Board of Governors of Higher Education for tuition increases in excess of the Consumer Price Index for a given year.

Louisiana—The Legislature passed a bill allowing institutional boards to increase tuition up to three percent per year, subject to the approval of the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget.

North Carolina—Legislators considered but did not approve a measure that would have transferred tuition-setting authority from the University of North Carolina Board of Governors to the General Assembly.

Oklahoma—Governor Frank Keating signed into law a measure that will allow the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education to increase resident tuition up to 7 percent and nonresident tuition up to 9 percent for each of the next 5 years.

Washington—Legislators considered, but did not approve, a measure that completely removed tuition setting authority from the state's colleges and universities.

Residency Requirements/Nonresident Tuition

Alabama—The Legislature debated, but did not approve, measures that would have changed the calculation of the nonresident undergraduate tuition rate.

Minnesota—Lawmakers proposed, but did not pass, phasing out the state's tuition reciprocity program and extending resident undergraduate rates to students from selected states and provinces.

Mississippi—Legislators considered but failed to approve a measure that would have increased nonresident tuition rates for students who do not maintain continuous enrollment at a state institution.

Table 4

Average Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Fees Charged by Public Four-Year Institutions, by State, 2000-01 and 2001-02

State	Number of Institutions	2000-01 Student Charges	2001-02 Student Charges	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Alabama	12	$3,060	$3,544	$484	15.8%
Alaska	3	$2,999	$3,050	$51	1.7%
Arizona	3	$2,346	$2,486	$140	6.0%
Arkansas	7	$3,309	$3,716	$407	12.3%
California	24	$2,652	$2,793	$141	5.3%
Colorado	9	$2,965	$3,110	$145	4.9%
Connecticut	4	$4,729	$5,031	$302	6.4%
Delaware	2	$4,794	$4,985	$191	4.0%
District of Columbia	1	$2,070	$2,070	—	0.0%
Florida	11	$2,340	$2,552	$212	9.1%
Georgia	13	$2,653	$2,780	$127	4.8%
Hawaii	2	$2,859	$2,944	$85	3.0%
Idaho	3	$2,452	$2,676	$224	9.1%
Illinois	9	$4,251	$4,644	$393	9.2%
Indiana	13	$3,982	$4,121	$139	3.5%
Iowa	2	$3,204	$3,490	$286	8.9%
Kansas	6	$2,696	$2,795	$99	3.7%
Kentucky	8	$2,890	$3,140	$250	8.7%
Louisiana	9	$2,772	$2,787	$15	0.5%
Maine	8	$4,309	$4,578	$269	6.2%
Maryland	10	$4,810	$5,083	$273	5.7%
Massachusetts	12	$3,969	$3,943	$(26)	-0.7%
Michigan	14	$4,678	$5,128	$450	9.6%
Minnesota	8	$4,167	$4,595	$428	10.3%
Mississippi	7	$2,986	$3,439	$453	15.2%
Missouri	11	$3,952	$4,173	$221	5.6%
Montana	5	$2,869	$3,423	$554	19.3%
Nebraska	5	$3,124	$3,404	$280	9.0%
Nevada	2	$2,414	$2,492	$78	3.2%

Table 4
continued

Average Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Fees Charged by Public Four-Year Institutions, by State, 2000-01 and 2001-02

State	Number of Institutions	2000-01 Student Charges	2001-02 Student Charges	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
New Hampshire	4	$6,531	$6,806	$275	4.2%
New Jersey	11	$5,496	$6,139	$643	11.7%
New Mexico	5	$2,664	$2,862	$198	7.4%
New York	29	$3,911	$3,955	$44	1.1%
North Carolina	15	$2,303	$2,306	$3	0.1%
North Dakota	6	$2,937	$3,136	$199	6.8%
Ohio	12	$4,796	$5,198	$402	8.4%
Oklahoma	10	$2,272	$2,475	$203	8.9%
Oregon	6	$3,634	$4,049	$415	11.4%
Pennsylvania	26	$5,855	$6,218	$363	6.2%
Rhode Island	2	$4,570	$4,754	$184	4.0%
South Carolina	11	$3,737	$4,099	$362	9.7%
South Dakota	6	$3,382	$3,570	$188	5.6%
Tennessee	9	$2,954	$3,339	$385	13.0%
Texas	23	$3,093	$3,316	$223	7.2%
Utah	4	$2,471	$2,528	$57	2.3%
Vermont	5	$7,135	$7,451	$316	4.4%
Virginia	15	$3,845	$3,805	$(40)	-1.0%
Washington	6	$3,467	$3,734	$267	7.7%
West Virginia	10	$2,624	$2,722	$98	3.7%
Wisconsin	9	$3,322	$3,721	$399	12.0%
Wyoming	1	$2,575	$2,807	$232	9.0%
Outlying Areas					
Puerto Rico	9	$1,076	$1,268	$192	17.8%
Virgin Islands	1	$2,856	$2,986	$130	4.6%
U.S.	**458**	**$3,514**	**$3,763**	**$249**	**7.1%**

Source: *2001-02 College Board Annual Survey of Colleges* (data extracted from Standard Research Compilation Files).

Notes:
- Data in this table are based on institutions that provided tuition and fee and full-time undergraduate enrollment data to the survey in the two year period.
- Average tuition and fees are weighted by full-time undergraduate enrollment.

North Carolina—The General Assembly considered but did not approve a bill that would have set the nonresident tuition rate at the full cost of instruction for those students.

Disclosure

New York—Legislators proposed, but did not pass, a measure that would the require the release of course grades to parents of dependent students that contribute at least one-half of the tuition and other expenses imposed by an institution.

Utah—The Legislature approved a bill that requires institutions to hold public hearings prior to approving tuition increases.

States To Watch

Florida—In a meeting with presidents of the state's public colleges in mid-December, Governor Jeb Bush stated that he supports granting more tuition-setting powers to institutional boards of trustees. Those powers currently reside with the Legislature.[12]

Iowa—The state's Board of Regents voted in November to increase tuition 18.5 percent for 2002-2003—the largest hike in two decades. The decision came after university presidents told the board that smaller increases approved in September simply would not be enough to fully fund enrollment.[13]

Kansas—University and state officials are considering plans that could boost tuition at the University of Kansas by 16 to 24 percent for next fall, with hikes for freshmen as high as 60 percent.[14]

Louisiana—After obtaining authorization to charge students an energy fee for the 2001-2002 academic year, the state's Board of Regents is urging institutions to reduce those fees due to lower than expected energy costs.[15]

Massachusetts—Facing an austere state budget,

Table 5

Distribution of Tuition and Fees for Resident Undergraduates at Public Four-Year Institutions, Academic Year 2001-02

Tuition/Fee Level	Number of Institutions	Percentage of Total (Institutions)	Number of Full-Time Resident Undergraduates	Percentage of Total (Students)
Less than $1,500	7	1.5%	32,135	1.0%
$1,500 to $1,999	23	5.0%	178,224	5.4%
$2,000 to $2,499	53	11.6%	332,206	10.0%
$2,500 to $2,999	77	16.8%	498,102	15.0%
$3,000 to $3,499	82	17.9%	513,193	15.5%
$3,500 to $3,999	66	14.4%	494,880	14.9%
$4,000 to $4,499	55	12.0%	474,738	14.3%
$4,500 to $4,999	29	6.3%	296,174	8.9%
$5,000 and Over	66	14.4%	496,612	15.0%
Total	**458**	**100.0%**	**3,316,264**	**100.0%**

Source: *2001-02 College Board Annual Survey of Colleges* (data extracted from Standard Research Compilation files).

Notes:
- Data in this table are based on institutions that provided tuition and fee and full-time undergraduate enrollment data to the survey in the two year period.
- Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

University of Massachusetts trustees voted in early December to raise tuition for the first time in five years.[16]

Table 6

Distribution of Tuition and Fees for Resident Undergraduates at AASCU Institutions, Academic Year 2000-01

Tuition/Fee Level	Number of Institutions	Percentage of Total (Institutions)	Number of Full-Time Resident Undergraduates	Percentage of Total (Students)
Less than $1,500	5	1.5%	27,962	1.5%
$1,500 to $1,999	26	8.0%	191,800	10.5%
$2,000 to $2,499	63	19.4%	355,162	19.5%
$2,500 to $2,999	56	17.3%	282,558	15.5%
$3,000 to $3,499	69	21.3%	323,533	17.8%
$3,500 to $3,999	28	8.6%	166,950	9.2%
$4,000 to $4,499	39	12.0%	271,559	14.9%
$4,500 to $4,999	18	5.6%	115,800	6.4%
$5,000 and Over	20	6.2%	84,814	4.7%
Total	**324**	**100.0%**	**1,820,138**	**100.0%**

Source: *2001-02 College Board Annual Survey of Colleges* (data extracted from Standard Research Compilation files).

Notes:
- Results include student charges data for Howard University, which is an AASCU member institution but is not classified as a public four-year institution by th National Center for Education Statistics.
- Data in this table are based on AASCU institutions that provided tuition and fee and full-time undergraduate enrollment data to the survey in the two year period.
- Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Michigan—Following a round of double-digit tuition increases for 2001-2002 and proposals for another round for 2002-2003, Lt. Governor Dick Posthumus has called for restrictions on further tuition and fee increases. Posthumus has announced his candidacy for governor in 2002.[17] Citing what he feels are some of the highest tuition rates in the country, former Governor (and candidate for governor in 2002), James Blanchard, has proposed that state lawmakers roll back tuition immediately. Both candidates agree that universities should be penalized for increases greater than the rate of inflation. They differ on how to enforce such limits.[18]

Minnesota—On the heels of a double-digit tuition increase at the University of Minnesota and Minnesota State Colleges and Universities, Governor Ventura has told state agencies to prepare budget plans for both a 5 and a 10 percent budget reduction in order to address the states expected $1.95 billion budget shortfall. Both systems are preparing budget-reduction plans that include program cuts and further tuition increases to address funding losses. The Minnesota Higher Education Services Office has also prepared a reduction plan that estimates more than 9,000 students would lose state grant funding, or have it significantly reduced if the office is forced to make a 10 percent cut. Under a 5 percent reduction plan, 3,400 students would lose their grants or have them reduced.[19]

Mississippi—Double-digit tuition increases at the state's public universities has contributed to a

one-year increase of 66 percent participation in the Mississippi Prepaid Affordable College Tuition program.[20]

New York—Amid stories of double-digit tuition hikes, the governor and key lawmakers are intent on maintaining a tuition freeze established in 1995. The severity of the economic slowdown, however, may force a tuition increase for 2002-2003. Meanwhile, the City University of New York (CUNY) announced in November that it will raise tuition for illegal immigrants, who had previously been paying resident tuition rates, following a review of institutional policies and procedures.[21]

Ohio—Students returning from winter break came back to higher tuition. An anticipated budget deficit of $1.5 billion resulted in $610 million in statewide cuts ordered by Governor Taft. Under the cuts, higher education funding was reduced by 6 percent. In addition to other austerity measures, 5 of the states 13 public four-year institutions instituted midyear tuition increases averaging 7.1 percent.[22]

Virginia—Higher education leaders are calling for an end to the state's five-year freeze on resident tuition in light of a state budget shortfall approaching $1 billion.[23] In addition to the 6 percent cuts Governor Gilmore's 2002-2004 biennium, the Governor has also suggested an additional round of nearly equivalent cuts that institutions could make up by increasing tuition up to $200 a year per student.[24]

Washington—A state superior court judge ruled in November that the University of Washington exceeded its legal authority in assessing an energy fee on students. University students had brought suit to protest the fee, set at $3 per credit hour for main campus courses and $1 per credit hour for branch campus courses.[25] Mean while, to close a $1.2 billion

Table 7

Distribution of Tuition and Fees for Resident Undergraduates at NASULGC Institutions, Academic Year 2000-01

Tuition/Fee Level	Number of Institutions	Percentage of Total (Institutions)	Number of Full-Time Resident Undergraduates	Percentage of Total (Students)
Less than $1,500	1	0.6%	14,857	0.7%
$1,500 to $1,999	5	3.2%	68,506	3.5%
$2,000 to $2,499	24	15.5%	301,689	15.6%
$2,500 to $2,999	20	12.9%	204,613	10.6%
$3,000 to $3,499	32	20.6%	383,578	19.8%
$3,500 to $3,999	19	12.3%	267,218	13.8%
$4,000 to $4,499	17	11.0%	242,426	12.5%
$4,500 to $4,999	14	9.0%	163,467	8.4%
$5,000 and Over	23	14.8%	288,523	14.9%
Total	**155**	**100.0%**	**1,991,690**	**100.0%**

Source: *2001-02 College Board Annual Survey of Colleges* (data extracted from Standard Research Compilation files).

Notes:
- Results include student charges data for Tuskegee University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Data in this table are based on NASULGC institutions that provided tuition and fee and full-time undergraduate enrollment data to the survey in the two year period.
- Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

hole in the budget, Governor Locke has proposed trimming $54 million from higher education funding, in addition to other cuts. This would be achieved by cutting four-year institutional budgets by 5 percent and the two-year college system budget by 3 percent. To make up for the lost revenue, the Governor has proposed allowing colleges unlimited authority to raise tuition in the coming year. This means an institution could raise tuition as much as 18 percent instead of the previously authorized 6.1 percent.[26]

Financial Aid Developments

Financial aid developments this year largely represent a continuation of trends of the past decade. At the state level, the shift toward merit/non-need-based aid continues. Following hefty increases in federal loan volume in the mid-to-late 1990s, the shift in the overall proportion of postsecondary aid provided to students via grants versus loans appears to be steadying.

General Developments

The percentage of postsecondary aid constituted by grants and loans has held relatively stable over the past four years, at approximately 40 and 60 percent, respectively. One decade ago, in 1989-90, the ratio of these aid categories was almost equal; grants and loans constituted 48 and 49 percent, respectively, of total postsecondary aid to students.[27]

Federal Developments

Postsecondary aid to students from federal sources increased 74 percent between 1989-90 and 1999-00. Despite its significant growth over the entire decade, federal aid increased only 1.7 percent between 1998-99 and 1999-2000, marking the second consecutive year for an increase of less than 2 percent. The average annual increase in federal postsecondary student aid between 1989-90 and 1990-00 was 6.4 percent.[28]

The bulk of the preceding decade's increase in federal student aid has been channeled into loan programs. Between 1989-90 and 1999-00, expenditures for federal loan programs increased 104 percent. Expenditures for federal grants grew only 17.6 percent during the same period. In 1989-90, grants constituted approximately 32 percent of federal postsecondary aid to students. By 1999-00, grants constituted about 22 percent of federal student aid. During the same period, the proportion of federal student aid represented by loans increased from 65 to 76 percent.[29]

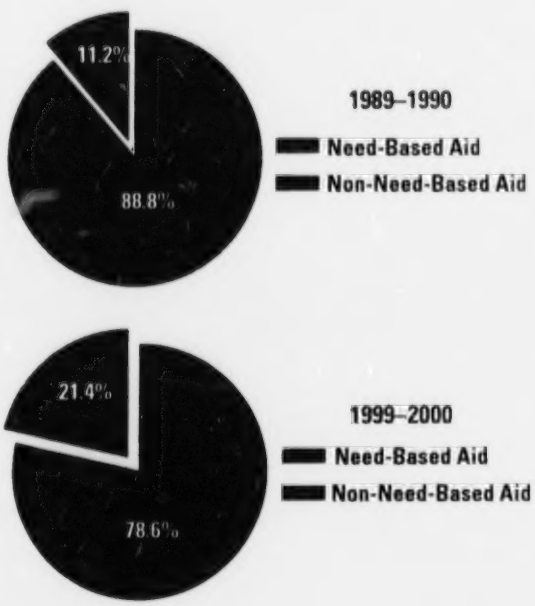
The federal budget approved for Fiscal Year 2001 (FY01) brought substantial gains in grant/need-based aid programs, including the Pell Grant, Leveraging Education Assistance Partnerships (LEAP, which provides seed money for state need-based grant efforts), and GEAR-UP programs. Funding for the Pell Grant program increased 14.6 percent from FY2000, and the maximum Pell award increased 13.6 percent from $3,300 to $3,750. LEAP program funding increased 37.5 percent from FY2000, from $40 to $55 million.

FY01 federal increases had a significant, positive impact on making a postsecondary education

more affordable for the nation's neediest students. However, significant additional funding will be required to restore the purchasing power of these cornerstone student aid programs. The purchasing power of the Pell grant remains significantly below what it was a decade ago. In 1989-90, the maximum Pell grant covered approximately 49 percent of tuition and fees at a public four-year institution. By 1990-00, the Pell covered about 39 percent of those charges. Despite two consecutive years of increased appropriations, constant dollar funding for the LEAP (formerly SSIG) program in FY01 is almost 30 percent lower than the program funding in FY91.[30]

Figure 4

Need-Based and Non-Need-Based State Grant Aid as a Share of Student Aid 1989-90 to 1999-2000



Source: National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs (NASSGAP).

State Developments

In 1999-2000, states awarded $4.1 billion dollars in need-based and non-need-based grants and scholarships, a 12.6 percent increase over the $3.7 billion awarded in 1998-99. Over the one-year period, funding for need-based grants and scholarships rose 8.6 percent, while funding for non-need-based grants and scholarships jumped 28.9 percent.[31]

In 1989-90, need-based grants and scholarships comprised 89 percent of state student aid to undergraduates, with non-need-based aid representing 11 percent of awards. Just a decade later, the share of total state student aid to undergraduates comprised by need-based awards fell to 79 percent, while the share represented by non-need-based aid rose to 21 percent.[32] [see Figure 4]

Institutional Developments

Institutional aid to postsecondary students increased at an annual rate greater than federal grant aid, and at a rate only slightly lower than state aid. Between 1999-2000 and 2000-01, institutional and other grant aid to postsecondary students increased approximately 9.0 percent in current

dollars, while federal and state grant aid increased 5.2 and 12.3 percent, respectively.[33]

Similarly, institutional and other grant aid to students has grown at a greater rate than federal and state grant aid over the past decade, increasing 92.4 percent between 1990-91 and 2000-01. Federal aid increased 82.7 percent during the same period, while state grant aid grew 90.4 percent.[34]

Conclusion

Looking ahead, economic uncertainty will dominate the policy landscape, at least for the immediate term. During the legislative sessions that open for most states in January, lawmakers face two daunting tasks—remedying the growing gaps in the current year's budget, and approving realistic budgets for the year ahead. These issues will render policymakers' attention harder to get.

Two events on the horizon, though, will bring student finance issues into sharper focus:

The 2002 elections, where pressures to hold the line on tuition and fully fund student aid programs may figure in campaign rhetoric.

The reauthorization of the Higher Education Act (HEA), the federal law that governs student financial aid. The upcoming review of HEA will likely focus on issues such as loan limits and grant eligibility conditions (e.g. retention, completion)

However these events play out, they will take shape against the backdrop of a growing and diversifying student population, which will bring a host of unforeseen challenges and opportunities to the nation's public colleges and universities.

Endnotes

1 The College Board, *2001-02 Annual Survey of Colleges* (data extracted from Standard Research Compilation Files). AASCU data will vary slightly from those presented by the College Board. In presenting its data, the College Board utilizes current year data as well as a continuously updated data file for the previous year. AASCU utilizes current year data, but does not utilize the continuously updated data file for previous years.

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29 Ibid.

30 Ibid.

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32 Ibid; National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs (NASSGAP), 21st Annual Survey Report: 1989-1990 Academic Year. Harrisburg, Pa.: Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, January 1990.

33 The College, Board, *Trends in Student Aid 2001*.

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Appendix A

Selected Student Charges for Undergraduates At AASCU Institutions, Academic Year 2001-02

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Nonresident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Alabama	Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University	$ 3,600	$ 6,400	$ 3,300
	Alabama State University	2,904	5,808	3,500
	Auburn University at Montgomery	3,210	9,630	–
	Jacksonville State University	2,940	5,880	3,308
	Troy State University	3,620	6,640	4,600
	Troy State University Dothan	4,185	8,025	–
	Troy State University in Montgomery	3,610	7,120	–
	University of Alabama in Huntsville	3,780	7,890	4,380
	University of Montevallo	3,855	7,545	3,576
	University of North Alabama	2,944	5,488	3,662
	University of South Alabama	3,230	6,140	3,682
	University of West Alabama	3,174	5,958	2,924
Alaska	University of Alaska Anchorage	2,920	7,840	5,980
	University of Alaska Southeast	2,736	7,806	5,110
Arizona	Northern Arizona University	2,488	10,354	4,780
Arkansas	Arkansas State University	4,270	9,490	3,210
	Arkansas Tech University	2,976	5,772	3,512
	Henderson State University	3,049	5,785	3,432
	Southern Arkansas University	2,696	4,040	3,070
	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	3,825	9,075	–
	University of Arkansas at Monticello	2,935	6,025	2,990
	University of Central Arkansas	3,738	6,798	3,490
California	California Polytechnic State University: San Luis Obispo	2,180	9,560	6,246
	California State Polytechnic University: Pomona	1,815	9,195	6,843
	California State University: Bakersfield	1,797	9,177	4,802
	California State University: Chico	2,070	9,450	6,720
	California State University: Dominguez Hills	1,738	9,118	–
	California State University: Fresno	1,762	9,142	6,221
	California State University: Fullerton	1,850	9,230	6,379
	California State University: Hayward	1,761	9,141	–
	California State University: Long Beach	1,744	9,124	5,530
	California State University: Los Angeles	1,787	9,167	6,201
	California State University: Monterey Bay	1,855	9,235	4,900
	California State University: Northridge	1,814	9,194	7,000
	California State University: Sacramento	1,887	9,267	5,971
	California State University: San Bernardino	1,895	9,275	7,446
	California State University: San Marcos	1,796	9,176	–
	California State University: Stanislaus	1,711	9,091	6,531
	Humboldt State University	1,864	9,244	6,380
	San Diego State University	1,776	9,156	7,586
	San Francisco State University	1,826	9,206	7,510
	San Jose State University	1,913	9,293	7,822
	Sonoma State University	2,032	9,412	7,021
Colorado	Adams State College	2,278	6,910	5,590
	Fort Lewis College	2,521	9,603	5,138

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Nonresident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
	Mesa State College	$ 2,288	$ 7,115	$ 5,763
	Metropolitan State College of Denver	2,503	8,770	—
	University of Colorado at Colorado Springs	3,257	11,963	5,112
	University of Colorado at Denver	2,934	12,668	—
	University of Northern Colorado	2,842	10,512	5,271
	University of Southern Colorado	2,450	9,730	5,164
	Western State College of Colorado	2,395	8,445	5,489
Connecticut	Central Connecticut State University	4,466	9,444	6,030
	Eastern Connecticut State University	4,148	9,126	6,178
	Southern Connecticut State University	4,026	9,004	6,278
	Western Connecticut State University	4,116	9,094	5,958
Delaware	Delaware State University	3,682	7,956	5,882
District of Columbia	Howard University	10,222	—	4,610
	University of the District of Columbia	2,070	4,710	—
Florida	Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University	2,667	10,179	4,382
	Florida Atlantic University	2,699	10,211	5,600
	Florida Gulf Coast University	2,524	10,036	5,300
	Florida International University	2,563	10,075	—
	University of Central Florida	2,582	10,094	5,670
	University of North Florida	2,669	10,181	4,804
	University of South Florida	2,556	10,068	5,036
	University of West Florida	2,528	10,040	—
Georgia	Albany State University	2,476	8,272	3,126
	Armstrong Atlantic State University	2,314	8,110	4,770
	Augusta State University	2,282	8,078	—
	Clayton College and State University	2,322	8,118	—
	Columbus State University	2,352	8,148	4,990
	Fort Valley State University	2,468	8,264	3,830
	Georgia College and State University	3,032	10,628	4,856
	Georgia Southern University	2,596	8,392	4,412
	Georgia Southwestern State University	2,486	8,282	3,790
	Kennesaw State University	2,428	8,224	—
	Macon State College	1,438	5,278	—
	North Georgia College & State University	2,496	8,292	3,826
	Savannah State University	2,550	8,346	4,204
	Southern Polytechnic State University	2,374	8,170	4,308
	State University of West Georgia	2,468	8,264	3,898
	Valdosta State University	2,526	8,322	4,462
Guam	University of Guam	2,250	5,670	2,905
Hawaii	University of Hawaii at Hilo	1,562	7,178	4,839
Idaho	Boise State University	2,665	8,865	3,869
	Idaho State University	2,800	9,040	4,230
	Lewis-Clark State College	2,550	7,988	3,730
Illinois	Chicago State University	3,027	7,995	5,700
	Eastern Illinois University	4,297	10,267	4,390
	Illinois State University	4,482	8,425	4,544
	Northeastern Illinois University	2,898	7,746	—

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Nonresident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
	Northern Illinois University	$ 4,484	$ 7,776	$ 5,826
	Southern Illinois University Carbondale	4,254	7,356	4,367
	Southern Illinois University Edwardsville	3,291	5,865	4,578
	Western Illinois University	4,467	7,479	5,022
Indiana	Ball State University	4,034	10,910	5,100
	Indiana State University	3,794	9,396	5,148
	Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne	3,959	9,219	—
	Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis	4,172	12,273	5,302
	Indiana University East	3,415	8,714	—
	Indiana University Kokomo	3,422	8,721	—
	Indiana University Northwest	3,447	8,746	—
	Indiana University Southeast	3,460	8,759	—
	Purdue University: Calumet	3,568	8,524	—
	Purdue University: North Central Campus	3,590	8,619	—
	University of Southern Indiana	3,173	7,635	5,512
Iowa	University of Northern Iowa	3,440	8,762	4,398
Kansas	Emporia State University	2,284	7,138	3,914
	Fort Hays State University	2,217	7,070	4,077
	Pittsburg State University	2,338	7,192	3,890
	Washburn University of Topeka	3,356	7,496	3,875
	Wichita State University	2,798	9,585	4,260
Kentucky	Eastern Kentucky University	2,704	7,374	3,846
	Kentucky State University	2,546	6,958	3,860
	Morehead State University	2,710	7,204	3,800
	Murray State University	2,754	7,422	4,294
	Northern Kentucky University	3,000	7,248	3,890
	Western Kentucky University	2,784	7,424	3,740
Louisiana	Grambling State University	2,732	8,082	2,936
	Louisiana State University in Shreveport	2,480	6,810	—
	Louisiana Tech University	2,928	7,833	3,465
	McNeese State University	2,534	8,874	2,620
	Nicholls State University	2,439	7,887	3,152
	Northwestern State University	2,569	8,239	3,106
	Southeastern Louisiana University	2,418	7,746	3,250
	University of Louisiana at Lafayette	2,314	9,264	2,886
	University of Louisiana at Monroe	2,385	8,337	3,660
	University of New Orleans	2,969	10,013	—
Maine	University of Maine at Augusta	3,705	8,415	—
	University of Maine at Farmington	4,227	9,612	4,846
	University of Maine at Fort Kent	3,614	8,324	4,224
	University of Maine at Presque Isle	3,700	8,410	4,264
	University of Southern Maine	4,537	11,452	5,298
Maryland	Bowie State University	3,782	9,864	4,886
	Coppin State College	3,477	8,604	5,659
	Frostburg State University	4,256	9,754	5,424
	Morgan State University	4,508	10,718	5,950
	Salisbury State University	4,486	9,942	6,090
	Towson University	4,984	11,870	6,180
	University of Maryland: Baltimore County	5,910	11,290	6,360

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Nonresident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Massachusetts	Bridgewater State College	$ 2,472	$ 8,616	$ 5,004
	Fitchburg State College	2,988	9,068	4,838
	Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts	3,497	11,857	5,493
	Salem State College	3,038	9,178	4,494
	University of Massachusetts Boston	4,222	12,957	—
	University of Massachusetts Dartmouth	4,129	12,283	5,723
	University of Massachusetts Lowell	4,255	11,892	5,095
	Westfield State College	2,956	9,030	4,568
	Worcester State College	2,573	8,653	5,286
Michigan	Central Michigan University	4,247	9,938	5,220
	Eastern Michigan University	4,603	12,230	5,260
	Ferris State University	5,188	10,408	5,628
	Grand Valley State University	4,660	10,080	5,380
	Lake Superior State University	4,334	8,312	5,281
	Michigan Technological University	5,887	13,165	5,201
	Northern Michigan University	4,357	7,141	5,436
	Oakland University	4,440	11,392	4,978
	Saginaw Valley State University	3,608	7,410	5,015
	University of Michigan: Dearborn	4,914	11,883	—
	University of Michigan: Flint	4,328	8,430	—
	Western Michigan University	4,499	10,255	5,517
Minnesota	Bemidji State University	4,163	8,053	4,366
	Metropolitan State University	3,108	6,640	—
	Minnesota State University Moorhead	3,387	6,957	3,706
	Minnesota State University, Mankato	3,619	7,037	3,677
	Southwest State University	3,717		3,880
	St. Cloud State University	3,561	7,146	3,550
	University of Minnesota: Duluth	5,421	14,459	4,592
	Winona State University	3,703	7,413	3,800
Mississippi	Alcorn State University	3,173	7,345	3,090
	Delta State University	3,100	7,374	3,210
	Jackson State University	3,206	7,376	4,252
	Mississippi University for Women	3,054	7,375	3,030
	Mississippi Valley State University	3,158	7,375	3,187
	University of Southern Mississippi	3,416	7,932	3,910
Missouri	Central Missouri State University	3,510	6,960	4,410
	Harris Stowe State College	2,895	5,660	—
	Lincoln University	3,400	6,610	3,790
	Missouri Southern State College	2,868	5,568	3,800
	Missouri Western State College	3,224	5,690	4,170
	Northwest Missouri State University	3,600	6,067	4,322
	Southeast Missouri State University	3,525	6,360	4,938
	Southwest Missouri State University	3,748	7,078	4,032
	Truman State University	3,982	7,110	4,736
	University of Missouri: St. Louis	5,116	13,561	5,220
Montana	Montana State University: Billings	3,429	9,265	—
	Montana State University: Northern	2,865	9,099	4,190
	Montana Tech of the University of Montana	3,491	9,724	4,508
	Western Montana College of The University of Montana	2,723	8,710	4,332

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Nonresident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Nebraska	Chadron State College	$ 2,481	$ 4,573	$ 3,628
	Peru State College	2,526	4,618	3,796
	University of Nebraska - Kearney	3,114	5,469	3,902
	University of Nebraska–Omaha	3,225	8,272	4,517
	Wayne State College	2,735	4,027	3,590
Nevada	University of Nevada: Las Vegas	2,415	9,630	5,800
	University of Nevada: Reno	2,597	9,812	6,190
New Hampshire	College for Lifelong Learning	5,340	5,940	–
	Keene State College	5,553	11,053	5,256
	Plymouth State College of the University System of New Hampshire	5,550	11,050	5,474
New Jersey	Kean University	5,121	7,041	6,038
	Montclair State University	5,026	7,418	6,754
	New Jersey City University	5,062	8,662	5,800
	New Jersey Institute of Technology	7,200	11,852	7,026
	Ramapo College of New Jersey	6,178	9,564	7,068
	Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	4,815	7,110	5,938
	Rowan University	5,779	10,279	6,580
	The College of New Jersey	6,666	10,414	7,932
	Thomas Edison State College	2,750	3,950	–
	William Paterson University of New Jersey	5,700	8,880	6,680
New Mexico	Eastern New Mexico University	2,088	7,644	4,160
	Western New Mexico University	2,043	7,707	3,764
New York	City University of New York: Baruch College	3,350	6,950	–
	City University of New York: Brooklyn College	3,403	7,003	–
	City University of New York: City College	3,309	6,909	–
	City University of New York: College of Staten Island	3,358	6,958	–
	City University of New York: Hunter College	3,350	6,950	–
	City University of New York: Lehman College	3,320	6,920	–
	City University of New York: Medgar Evers College	3,282	6,882	–
	City University of New York: Queens College	3,403	7,003	–
	City University of New York: York College	3,292	6,892	–
	State University of New York at New Paltz	4,075	8,975	5,800
	State University of New York at Oswego	4,061	8,961	6,696
	State University of New York at Purchase	4,127	9,027	6,560
	State University of New York College at Brockport	4,127	9,027	6,140
	State University of New York College at Buffalo	4,029	8,929	5,484
	State University of New York College at Cortland	4,174	9,074	6,390
	State University of New York College at Fredonia	4,225	9,125	5,570
	State University of New York College at Geneseo	4,310	9,210	5,660
	State University of New York College at Old Westbury	3,985	8,885	6,328
	State University of New York College at Oneonta	4,186	9,086	6,480
	State University of New York College at Plattsburgh	4,093	8,993	5,526
	State University of New York College at Potsdam	4,129	9,029	6,390
	State University of New York College of Agriculture and Technology at Morrisville	3,975	5,775	6,030
	State University of New York Empire State College	3,778	8,678	–
North Carolina	Appalachian State University	1,988	9,258	3,810
	East Carolina University	2,257	10,120	4,470
	Elizabeth City State University	1,686	8,104	4,008
	Fayetteville State University	1,542	8,812	3,800

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Nonresident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
	North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	$ 1,939	$ 9,209	$ 4,250
	North Carolina Central University	1,975	9,245	3,837
	University of North Carolina at Asheville	2,063	8,909	4,300
	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	2,138	9,408	4,354
	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	2,201	10,655	4,186
	University of North Carolina at Pembroke	1,860	9,130	3,680
	University of North Carolina at Wilmington	2,360	9,710	4,862
	Western Carolina University	2,260	9,530	3,874
	Winston-Salem State University	1,805	8,351	3,628
North Dakota	Dickinson State University	2,463	5,915	3,032
	Mayville State University	3,314	6,766	3,238
	Minot State University	2,554	6,301	3,059
	University of North Dakota	3,262	7,861	3,805
	Valley City State University	3,306	6,758	3,010
Ohio	Bowling Green State University	5,604	11,856	5,768
	Central State University	3,723	8,127	5,208
	Cleveland State University	4,464	8,792	5,550
	Shawnee State University	3,402	5,994	5,232
	University of Akron	4,930	11,131	5,600
	University of Toledo	5,137	12,496	6,110
	Wright State University	4,596	9,192	5,311
	Youngstown State University	4,234	8,602	4,800
Oklahoma	East Central University	2,135	4,882	2,452
	Northeastern State University	2,084	4,831	2,724
	Northwestern Oklahoma State University	2,403	5,150	2,550
	Rogers State University	2,111	4,858	—
	Southeastern Oklahoma State University	2,250	4,997	3,148
	Southwestern Oklahoma State University	2,128	4,875	2,680
	University of Central Oklahoma	2,125	5,018	3,241
	University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	2,141	4,811	2,640
Oregon	Eastern Oregon University	3,621	—	5,200
	Oregon Institute of Technology	3,702	12,660	6,257
	Portland State University	4,518	13,626	—
	Southern Oregon University	3,555	10,971	5,445
	Western Oregon University	3,660	11,478	5,765
Pennsylvania	Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania	4,992	11,016	4,442
	California University of Pennsylvania	5,204	11,228	5,134
	Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	4,671	10,695	5,322
	Clarion University of Pennsylvania	5,195	7,203	4,018
	East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania	4,982	11,006	4,224
	Edinboro University of Pennsylvania	4,944	6,952	4,384
	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	4,875	10,899	4,304
	Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	4,947	10,971	4,626
	Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania	4,890	8,914	4,776
	Mansfield University of Pennsylvania	5,096	11,120	4,552
	Millersville University of Pennsylvania	5,053	11,077	5,100
	Penn State Altoona	7,278	11,116	6,260
	Penn State Erie, The Behrend College	7,376	13,856	5,780
	Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania	5,004	11,028	4,870
	Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania	4,942	10,966	4,210

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
	University of Pittsburgh at Bradford	$ 7,386	$15,644	$ 5,310
	University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg	7,442	15,700	5,410
	University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown	7,464	15,722	5,510
	West Chester University of Pennsylvania	4,924	10,948	4,990
Puerto Rico	University of Puerto Rico at Humacao	1,245	—	—
	University of Puerto Rico: Arecibo Campus	1,245	—	6,150
	University of Puerto Rico: Bayamon University College	1,245	—	—
	University of Puerto Rico: Cayey University College	1,245	—	—
	University of Puerto Rico: Mayaguez Campus	1,245	—	—
	University of Puerto Rico: Rio Piedras Campus	1,245	2,625	6,150
Rhode Island	Rhode Island College	3,521	8,911	5,946
South Carolina	Clemson University	4,490	11,284	4,682
	Coastal Carolina University	3,770	10,680	5,450
	College of Charleston	3,780	8,540	4,570
	Francis Marion University	3,790	7,410	3,892
	Lander University	3,888	7,776	4,100
	The Citadel	3,727	10,402	4,525
	University of South Carolina at Aiken	3,828	8,354	4,050
	University of South Carolina at Spartanburg	3,958	8,850	4,160
	Winthrop University	4,464	8,736	4,150
South Dakota	Black Hills State University	3,629	7,712	3,629
	Dakota State University	3,631	7,714	3,130
	Northern State University	3,541	7,624	3,131
	South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	3,609	7,692	3,372
	South Dakota State University	3,572	7,655	3,262
	University of South Dakota	3,642	7,725	3,561
Tennessee	Austin Peay State University	3,190	9,662	3,610
	East Tennessee State University	3,119	9,591	3,818
	Middle Tennessee State University	3,178	9,650	3,800
	Tennessee State University	2,969	9,441	3,940
	Tennessee Technological University	3,066	9,538	4,510
	University of Memphis	3,470	10,124	4,230
	University of Tennessee: Chattanooga	3,236	9,766	—
	University of Tennessee: Martin	3,280	9,810	3,820
Texas	Angelo State University	2,662	8,992	4,190
	Lamar University	2,686	9,016	3,672
	Midwestern State University	2,576	8,906	4,392
	Prairie View A&M University	3,172	9,502	5,451
	Sam Houston State University	2,842	9,172	3,900
	Southwest Texas State University	3,518	9,908	4,966
	Stephen F. Austin State University	2,846	9,176	4,492
	Sul Ross State University	2,792	9,122	3,700
	Tarleton State University	2,870	9,200	4,334
	Texas A&M International University	2,553	8,883	—
	Texas A&M University-Commerce	2,776	9,106	4,488
	Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	3,058	9,388	6,705
	Texas A&M University-Kingsville	2,857	9,187	3,842
	Texas Southern University	2,450	8,780	4,500
	Texas Woman's University	3,013	9,343	4,427
	University of Houston: Downtown	2,474	8,804	—

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
	University of North Texas	$ 3,271	$ 9,661	$ 4,418
	University of Texas at Arlington	3,709	10,039	4,051
	University of Texas at Dallas	4,115	10,445	—
	University of Texas at San Antonio	3,455	9,785	6,310
	University of Texas at Tyler	3,122	9,452	—
	University of Texas of the Permian Basin	2,982	9,312	—
	University of Texas: Pan American	2,656	8,986	4,386
	West Texas A&M University	2,736	9,066	3,743
Utah	Southern Utah University	2,194	6,776	3,498
	Weber State University	2,252	6,718	3,972
Vermont	Castleton State College	5,242	11,158	5,520
	Lyndon State College	5,252	11,168	5,520
Virgin Islands	University of the Virgin Islands	2,986	8,446	5,830
Virginia	George Mason University	3,792	12,696	5,600
	James Madison University	4,094	10,606	5,458
	Longwood College	4,226	9,946	4,892
	Norfolk State University	3,120	9,930	5,466
	Old Dominion University	4,022	12,392	5,364
	Radford University	3,069	9,208	5,233
	University of Virginia's College at Wise	3,470	10,508	5,226
Washington	Central Washington University	3,348	11,085	5,220
	Eastern Washington University	3,186	10,246	4,786
	Western Washington University	3,290	11,030	5,100
West Virginia	Bluefield State College	2,380	5,766	—
	Concord College	2,724	6,116	4,358
	Fairmont State College	2,408	5,672	4,642
	Glenville State College	2,568	6,120	4,160
	Marshall University	2,724	7,294	5,108
	Shepherd College	2,608	6,294	4,454
	West Liberty State College	2,516	6,248	3,826
	West Virginia State College	2,562	5,892	4,300
	West Virginia University at Parkersburg	1,437	4,410	—
	West Virginia University Institute of Technology	2,836	7,020	4,682
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire	3,369	11,881	3,560
	University of Wisconsin-Green Bay	3,648	12,160	4,090
	University of Wisconsin-La Crosse	3,530	12,042	3,520
	University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh	3,228	11,919	3,816
	University of Wisconsin-Parkside	3,292	11,550	5,160
	University of Wisconsin-Platteville	3,486	11,998	3,800
	University of Wisconsin-River Falls	4,163	12,219	3,596
	University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point	3,378	11,636	3,738
	University of Wisconsin-Stout	3,502	12,026	3,690
	University of Wisconsin-Superior	3,233	12,201	3,818
	University of Wisconsin-Whitewater	3,367	11,879	3,510

As of October 5, 2001

Appendix B

Selected Student Charges for Undergraduates At NASULGC Institutions, Academic Year 2001-02

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Alabama	Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University	$ 3,600	$ 6,400	$ 3,300
	Auburn University	3,540	10,060	5,606
	Tuskegee University	10,496	—	5,542
	University of Alabama	3,292	8,912	3,910
	University of Alabama at Birmingham	5,145	9,600	—
	University of Alabama in Huntsville	3,780	7,890	4,380
Alaska	University of Alaska Fairbanks	3,312	8,382	4,770
Arizona	Arizona State University	2,486	10,352	3,138
	Northern Arizona University	2,488	10,354	4,780
	University of Arizona	2,486	10,352	5,888
Arkansas	University of Arkansas	3,956	9,911	4,561
	University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff	3,209	6,509	4,232
California	California Polytechnic State University: San Luis Obispo	2,180	9,560	6,246
	California State University: Fresno	1,762	9,142	6,221
	California State University: Fullerton	1,850	9,230	6,379
	California State University: Sacramento	1,887	9,267	5,971
	San Diego State University	1,776	9,156	7,586
	San Francisco State University	1,826	9,206	7,510
	University of California: Berkeley	4,091	15,163	9,682
	University of California: Davis	4,601	15,674	7,892
	University of California: Irvine	4,556	15,630	7,032
	University of California: Los Angeles	4,230	15,303	8,991
	University of California: Riverside	4,379	15,449	7,200
	University of California: San Diego	4,258	15,878	8,172
	University of California: Santa Barbara	3,841	14,915	7,891
	University of California: Santa Cruz	3,870	14,944	8,661
Colorado	Colorado State University	3,252	11,694	5,538
	University of Colorado at Boulder	3,357	17,367	5,898
	University of Colorado at Colorado Springs	3,257	11,963	5,112
Connecticut	University of Connecticut	5,824	14,942	6,298
Delaware	Delaware State University	3,682	7,956	5,882
	University of Delaware	5,192	14,291	5,524
District of Columbia	University of the District of Columbia	2,070	4,710	—
Florida	Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University	2,667	10,179	4,382
	Florida Atlantic University	2,699	10,211	5,600
	Florida International University	2,563	10,075	—
	Florida State University	2,513	10,025	5,330
	University of Central Florida	2,582	10,094	5,670
	University of Florida	2,444	9,956	5,273
	University of South Florida	2,556	10,068	5,036

Student Charges and Financial Aid 2001–2002

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Georgia	Fort Valley State University	$ 2,468	$ 8,264	$ 3,830
	Georgia Institute of Technology	3,454	12,350	5,234
	Georgia State University	3,292	11,188	—
	University of Georgia	3,418	11,314	5,238
Guam	University of Guam	2,250	5,670	2,905
Hawaii	University of Hawaii at Manoa	3,253	9,733	4,933
Idaho	Idaho State University	2,800	9,040	4,230
	University of Idaho	2,720	8,720	4,386
Illinois	Northern Illinois University	4,484	7,776	5,826
	Southern Illinois University Carbondale	4,254	7,356	4,367
	University of Illinois at Chicago	4,944	11,604	6,765
	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	5,754	13,574	6,090
Indiana	Ball State University	4,034	10,910	5,100
	Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis	4,172	12,273	5,302
	Indiana University Bloomington	4,734	14,469	5,978
	Purdue University	4,164	13,872	5,908
Iowa	Iowa State University	3,442	10,776	4,666
	University of Iowa	3,522	11,950	4,671
Kansas	Kansas State University	2,835	9,762	4,240
	University of Kansas	2,884	9,811	4,348
	Wichita State University	2,798	9,585	4,260
Kentucky	Kentucky State University	2,546	6,958	3,860
	Northern Kentucky University	3,000	7,248	3,890
	University of Kentucky	3,706	10,246	3,980
	University of Louisville	3,796	10,268	3,500
Louisiana	Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College	3,494	8,794	4,546
	Louisiana Tech University	2,928	7,833	3,465
	Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College	2,586	8,378	5,900
	University of New Orleans	2,969	10,013	—
Maine	University of Maine	5,117	12,887	5,728
Maryland	Towson University	4,984	11,870	6,180
	United States Naval Academy	—	—	—
	University of Maryland: Baltimore County	5,910	11,290	6,360
	University of Maryland: College Park	5,341	13,413	6,618
	University of Maryland: Eastern Shore	4,128	8,612	5,130
	University of Maryland: University College	5,910	10,920	—
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	26,960	—	7,500
	University of Massachusetts Amherst	5,212	13,765	5,115
	University of Massachusetts Boston	4,222	12,957	—
Michigan	Eastern Michigan University	4,603	12,230	5,260
	Michigan State University	5,627	13,974	4,678
	Michigan Technological University	5,887	13,165	5,201

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
	Oakland University	$ 4,440	$11,392	$ 4,978
	University of Michigan	6,935	21,645	6,308
	Wayne State University	4,330	9,352	—
	Western Michigan University	4,499	10,255	5,517
Minnesota	University of Minnesota: Duluth	5,421	14,459	4,592
	University of Minnesota: Twin Cities	5,536	15,002	5,282
Mississippi	Alcorn State University	3,173	7,345	3,090
	Mississippi State University	3,586	8,128	5,704
	University of Mississippi	3,626	8,172	4,090
	University of Southern Mississippi	3,416	7,932	3,910
Missouri	Lincoln University	3,400	6,610	3,790
	University of Missouri: Columbia	4,887	13,332	4,795
	University of Missouri: Kansas City	5,036	13,481	5,075
	University of Missouri: Rolla	4,974	13,419	5,060
	University of Missouri: St. Louis	5,116	13,561	5,220
Montana	Montana State University: Bozeman	3,381	10,147	5,050
	University of Montana-Missoula	3,521	9,461	4,890
Nebraska	University of Nebraska - Lincoln	3,790	9,392	4,480
Nevada	University of Nevada: Las Vegas	2,415	9,630	5,800
	University of Nevada: Reno	2,597	9,812	6,190
New Hampshire	University of New Hampshire	7,693	17,113	5,514
New Jersey	Montclair State University	5,026	7,418	6,754
	New Jersey Institute of Technology	7,200	11,852	7,026
	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey: New Brunswick Regional Campus	6,654	12,092	6,630
New Mexico	New Mexico State University	3,000	10,008	4,296
	University of New Mexico	3,026	11,422	5,070
New York	City University of New York: Hunter College	3,350	6,950	—
	State University of New York at Albany	4,720	9,620	6,635
	State University of New York at Binghamton	4,549	9,449	6,202
	State University of New York at Buffalo	4,800	9,700	6,005
	State University of New York at Stony Brook	4,268	9,168	6,730
North Carolina	East Carolina University	2,257	10,120	4,470
	North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	1,939	9,209	4,250
	North Carolina State University	2,746	11,912	5,274
	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	2,768	11,934	5,770
	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	2,138	9,408	4,354
	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	2,201	10,655	4,186
	University of North Carolina at Wilmington	2,360	9,710	4,862
North Dakota	North Dakota State University	3,277	7,862	3,878
	University of North Dakota	3,262	7,861	3,805

Student Charges and Financial Aid 2001–2002

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Ohio	Bowling Green State University	$ 5,604	$11,856	$ 5,768
	Cleveland State University	4,464	8,792	5,550
	Kent State University	5,598	11,086	5,150
	Miami University: Oxford Campus	7,077	14,751	5,970
	Ohio State University: Columbus Campus	4,788	13,554	6,078
	Ohio University	5,493	11,562	6,276
	University of Akron	4,930	11,131	5,600
	University of Cincinnati	5,823	14,760	6,498
	University of Toledo	5,137	12,496	6,110
	Wright State University	4,596	9,192	5,311
Oklahoma	Langston University	2,308	5,055	3,116
	Oklahoma State University	2,779	7,503	4,856
	University of Oklahoma	2,723	7,447	4,826
Oregon	Oregon State University	3,987	13,935	5,875
	Portland State University	4,518	13,626	—
	University of Oregon	4,071	14,493	5,890
Pennsylvania	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	4,875	10,899	4,304
	Penn State University Park	7,376	15,502	5,780
	Temple University	6,948	12,322	6,738
	University of Pittsburgh	7,482	15,740	6,110
Puerto Rico	University of Puerto Rico: Mayaguez Campus	1,245	—	—
	University of Puerto Rico: Rio Piedras Campus	1,245	2,625	6,150
Rhode Island	University of Rhode Island	5,365	14,143	6,986
South Carolina	Clemson University	4,490	11,284	4,682
	South Carolina State University	4,096	7,902	3,432
	University of South Carolina	4,114	11,054	4,474
South Dakota	South Dakota State University	3,572	7,655	3,262
	University of South Dakota	3,642	7,725	3,561
Tennessee	Middle Tennessee State University	3,178	9,650	3,800
	Tennessee State University	2,969	9,441	3,940
	University of Memphis	3,470	10,124	4,230
	University of Tennessee: Knoxville	3,784	11,320	4,256
Texas	Prairie View A&M University	3,172	9,502	5,451
	Southwest Texas State University	3,518	9,908	4,966
	Texas A&M University	3,722	10,052	5,860
	Texas Tech University	3,489	9,819	5,530
	University of Houston	3,168	9,498	6,557
	University of North Texas	3,271	9,661	4,418
	University of Texas at Arlington	3,709	10,039	4,051
	University of Texas at Austin	3,776	10,106	5,882
	University of Texas at San Antonio	3,455	9,785	6,310
Utah	University of Utah	2,897	8,828	5,140
	Utah State University	2,445	7,387	4,180
Vermont	University of Vermont	8,645	20,705	6,340

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Virgin Islands	University of the Virgin Islands	$ 2,986	$ 8,446	$ 5,830
Virginia	University of Virginia	4,248	18,280	4,930
	Virginia Commonwealth University	3,675	13,855	5,355
	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	3,668	12,488	4,032
	Virginia State University	3,312	9,738	5,594
Washington	University of Washington	3,984	13,257	6,378
	Washington State University	4,239	11,599	5,696
West Virginia	West Virginia State College	2,562	5,892	4,300
	West Virginia University	2,948	8,832	5,356
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin-Madison	4,086	15,973	5,700
	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	4,457	15,319	4,624
Wyoming	University of Wyoming	2,807	8,279	4,744

As of October 5, 2001

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